Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____
I declare this is my own work.

GCSE
CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Paper 2

Monday 15 June 2020 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials
You will need no other materials.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
  Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
TOTAL	

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Section A

Life in Modern Britain

Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ⬬ WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

0 1 . 1 Identify the year in which the Human Rights Act was passed.

[1 mark]

A 1948 ⬭

B 1953 ⬭

C 1990 ⬭

D 1998 ⬭

0 1 . 2 Name **two** 'British values'.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 3 **Source A**

Rights and duties

The rights a citizen has in a democracy are often linked to duties. Some duties are legally binding. Others are not. For example, citizens have a right to vote but voting is not compulsory in the UK.

Voting is often seen as a duty because many people think that for a democracy to be successful, the voices of all citizens should be heard. This is achieved most effectively when all citizens vote.

Describe why it is important for British society that citizens fulfil **two** other duties, **not** mentioned in **Source A**.

[4 marks]

Duty 1: _____

_____

_____

_____

Duty 2: _____

_____

_____

_____

7

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 1 What does the 2010 Equality Act protect citizens from?

[1 mark]

A Discrimination ⬭

B Increases in taxation ⬭

C Jury service ⬭

D War crimes ⬭

0 2 . 2 Identify **two** ways Britain could be described as a multicultural society.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

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0 2 . 3 **Source B**

The need for mutual respect and understanding in a diverse society

UK politicians often talk about the need for greater tolerance of difference in Britain's diverse society.

One way this was attempted was the introduction in 2011 of the National Citizenship Service (NCS) for 15-17 year olds.

One purpose of the NCS is to help young people gain an understanding of social diversity and the importance of tolerating others.

Describe **two** ways, not mentioned in **Source B**, that could make British citizens more tolerant of diversity.

[4 marks]

1 _____

_____

_____

_____

2 _____

_____

_____

_____

7

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 1 Which of the following has an elected parliament?

[1 mark]

A The Commonwealth ⬭

B The European Union ⬭

C The United Nations ⬭

D The World Trade Organisation ⬭

0 3 . 2 Name the organisation which created the European Convention on Human Rights.

[1 mark]

_____

0 3 . 3 Identify **two** methods used by the UK to resolve international conflicts.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 4 **Source C**

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

In March 2019 Cyclone Idai caused massive flooding in Mozambique. Large areas were left without communications, without power and without clean water.

Houses and crops disappeared beneath six metres of flood water. Roads and bridges were also destroyed by the flooding. The survivors had to find shelter from the flood on rooftops and in trees. An eyewitness said the effects of the flood were "like living through a full-scale war".

The economic cost of the flood also halted progress in reducing poverty in Mozambique.

With reference to **Source C**, describe how an NGO might respond to this humanitarian crisis.

[4 marks]

8

Turn over for the next question

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 1 Which of the following is a pressure group?

[1 mark]

A Defra

B NATO

C Ofcom

D Oxfam

0 4 . 2 'Citizens, by working together, can change public policy, challenge injustice or resolve local community issues.'

Examine this statement.

[8 marks]

9

Do not write outside the box

0 5 . 1 Explain the term 'voter turnout'.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 2 'Democracy in the UK needs to be strengthened.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should consider:

- opportunities for participation in democracy
- barriers to participation in democracy
- issues relating to voter apathy and the debate about voting age.

[8 marks]

Do not write outside the box

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9

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Section B

Rights and responsibilities

Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ⬬ WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

0 6 . 1 Which one of the following represents a citizen in court?

[1 mark]

A Barrister ⬭

B Judge ⬭

C Juror ⬭

D Magistrate ⬭

0 6 . 2 Identify **two** legal entitlements UK citizens gain at 16.

The right to…

[2 marks]

A adopt a child ⬭

B get a tattoo ⬭

C have a Facebook account ⬭

D join the armed forces ⬭

E marry with parental consent ⬭

F take a driving test. ⬭

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0 6 . 3 **Source D**

Criminal law

In criminal law the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decides whether or not to bring a case to court and put the defendant on trial.

During the trial the defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty. This means the prosecution must prove that the defendant is guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

The defendant will be found guilty or not guilty. If the defendant is found guilty they will be punished with either a non-custodial or custodial sentence.

With reference to **Source D**, describe **two** ways civil law differs from criminal law in the UK.

[4 marks]

1 _____

_____

_____

_____

2 _____

_____

_____

_____

7

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0 7 . 1 Which of the following can decide the verdict in a Youth Court?

[1 mark]

A Jury ⬭

B Three Magistrates ⬭

C Youth Justice Board ⬭

D Youth Offending Team ⬭

0 7 . 2 Identify **two** citizens' rights considered to have been established by the Magna Carta.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

Question 7 continues on the next page

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0 7 . 3 **Source E**

Strategies to reduce knife crime

One strategy to reduce the rise in knife crime in London has been to set up the Violent Crime Taskforce. The taskforce will provide extra police officers to investigate knife crime.

Another strategy used has been community engagement work to encourage gang members to stop being involved with gangs.

As one former gang member said: "To fit in you had to do certain things. So I started carrying a knife when I was 12, because everyone did."

Describe how **two** strategies, **not** mentioned in **Source E**, could be used to reduce knife crime.

[4 marks]

Strategy 1: _____

_____

_____

_____

Strategy 2: _____

_____

_____

_____

7

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0 8 **Source F**

Conventions

A – European Convention on Human Rights

B – Hague Convention

C – Salisbury Convention

D – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

0 8 . 1 Which **one** of the conventions in **Source F** established rules of war?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A ⬭ **B** ⬭ **C** ⬭ **D** ⬭

0 8 . 2 Which **one** of the conventions in **Source F** came into force in 1990?

[1 mark]

Shade in the **one** correct answer.

A ⬭ **B** ⬭ **C** ⬭ **D** ⬭

0 8 . 3 Name **two** international courts.

[2 marks]

_____

_____

Question 8 continues on the next page

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0 8 . 4 **Source G**

Conflict situations

During the course of a conflict the following may occur:

- child soldiers may be conscripted
- prisoners of war may be killed
- land mines may be laid
- cluster bombs may be dropped
- those responsible may be left unpunished.

With reference to **Source G**, discuss how victims of conflict could be protected.

[4 marks]

8

Do not write outside the box

0 9 . 1 Name the country where a sheriff hears a court case.

[1 mark]

A England ⬭

B Northern Ireland ⬭

C Scotland ⬭

D Wales ⬭

0 9 . 2 'The advantages of the jury system outweigh the disadvantages.'

Examine this statement.

[8 marks]

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9

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1 0 . 1 Define the term 'aggravating circumstances' when used in a criminal case.

[1 mark]

1 0 . 2 'UK law should be made by MPs, not by judges.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should consider:

- the role and powers of the judiciary
- the roles and powers of Parliament/MPs
- the legislative process.

[8 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS

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